

POETRY.

From the Troy Daily Whig.

THE BRIDE'S LAMENT.

Oh! while we sat and had our meals
And wore a gladsome home—
Nay, dearest, let me weep awhile,
My thoughts are lonely now
I cannot leave without a tear
The home where childhood's days passed o'er,
That ever, ever will be dear,
Though it be mine no more.

The dark green wood, where oft I've played,
Through many a summer hour;
The shadowy walks where we have strolled—
And my own much-loved tower—
That verdant bower, where I have sought
The brightest, sweetest flowers to bring,
And round it long my hand has taught
The drooping vine to cling.

But oh, the friends that I must leave—
The faithful and the dear—
'Tis this that makes my spirit grieve
And prompts the bitter tear.
A mother's watchful tenderness,
A father's care and cheer,
And my dear sister's fond caress,
I shall not meet here more!

My sister—we have fondly grown
Like flowers upon one bough;
Our hopes, our fears, our joys were one—
We were ever true to each other.
Oh! deep the woman's love must be—
Aye, dearest—fervent, strong and deep,
That bids me leave them all for thee,
Still gladly—though I weep.

Ah! when to heaven the morning prayer
And evening hymn we raise,
My voice no more will mingle there
In the sweet notes of praise.
Noddy the little flock will lead—
One less before their Father's throne,
And often will their prayers ascend
For the dear lamb that's gone.

How can I leave my early home
And the dear dwellers here—
These walls, where I no more may roam
Without a parting tear!
These child no more for pain and bliss
Commingle, bid these drops to flow—
I grieve, to leave a home like this—
I joy, with thee to go.

MISCELLANY.

DON'T BE A TALKER.

One half the mischief in the world is done by talking. And one half through life, is the result of our saying what we might just as well not have said. There's much wisdom in the old maxim, 'keep your mouth shut and your ears open'—there is, rely upon it.

I do not know any body, in any situation or profession in life, to whom the advice is not applicable. It is sometimes said that the lawyers live by talking—that talking is their trade, and so on; but the fact is, the lawyers are apt to talk too much, as any body, and to suffer as much by it; to spin out a long argument, they necessarily fall into the habit of dealing in fancy more than in facts—saying things about parties and witnesses that do much harm and no good—and their reputation for candor will generally diminish in the same proportion as that for loquacity increases. To hear some men at the bar, you would suppose that if they were held up by the feet, the words would run out of their mouths by mere force of gravity, for a week at a time, without disturbing their brains at all.

A preacher may talk too much. One of the best sermons ever delivered in the world, was the sermon on the Mount. You may read it, as it is reported, in fifteen minutes. And though its style and power are unapproachable, its brevity might well be often imitated.

Our legislators talk too much. About nine tenths of all the speech making in Congress, and our legislatures, is the mere sounding brass and tinkling cymbal of vanity and egotism. Your really sensible men—such as Ben Franklin and Roger Sherman, never got up unless they had something to say, and always sat down as soon as they had said it.

Our politicians talk too much. It is really refreshing, and as uncommon as it is refreshing, to hear a sensible man talk on this topic for fifteen minutes. But if one listens to the street rant of the day, the whole science of politics seems to have become twisted into a Chinese puzzle, that nobody can find the beginning or end of.

When I find a neighbor caught in the meshes of a slander suit, I feel more sympathy than indignation. He has probably said, in a moment of excitement, what his cooler judgment would have restrained, what he does not deliberately approve himself, and probably, is sorry for. But the thing is said, his pride is up, and he has in the end to open his pocket from having opened his mouth. If he will listen to my short lesson, he will not be caught in such a scrape again. *Don't talk too much.*

When I hear that a man and his wife do not live happily together—read of an application for divorce—am told of agreements for separation—or any thing of that kind, I am always suspicious that I know the cause, that I perfectly understand the true secret of the difficulty. Mister is occasionally petulant and buffy, and Madame lectures instead of humors him. Each party stands upon the martial bill of rights, until it ends in a legal bill of divorce. There is no interfering in such matters. But I wish I could whisper in the ear of every husband and every wife too—*Don't talk too much.*

Some young people have a notion that they can talk each other into matrimony. It is a mistake; in such a delicate matter as this, the tongue had better be contented with playing a subordinate part. The eye can tell a better story—the language of actions will make a better impression—the love that grows up in the silent sunshine which congenial hearts reflect upon each other, is the healthiest and most enduring. The manner will always sink deeper than the language of affection. But this is a matter which people are so bent upon managing in their own way, that I doubt whether my advice will be worth the ink and the paper.

It may be singular conceit, but I'll tell you what I like. I like to look at that quiet, contemplative, thoughtful old man, who sits in his arm chair, his chin resting between his thumb and fingers, reading Seneca through a pair of spectacles. He likes old fashioned ways, old friends, old books. That old man makes no noise in the world, because he is a regular built thinker. You give him your opinion about men and things, and he hears it; tell him facts, and he examines and satisfies himself about them. Ask his opinion, and if you get it, it will come as slow and as cautiously as if he believed it to be worth something. And so it is. He goes upon the principle that a man is not bound to speak—but if he does speak, he is bound to say just exactly what is right; and until he is sure of

saying that, he says nothing. What a world this would be if we were all quiet old men in spectacles and thought a great deal more than we talked.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer.

MULE vs. ELK.

A number of years ago, a military friend and myself started on a three days' hunt through the romantic and beautiful country near Fort L— on the upper Missouri. The prairies, covered with the richest grass and beautiful flowers as far as the eye could reach, seemed to point out the spot as really and truly the garden of America. But to the story—we found game in abundance, and killed two deer and eight wild turkeys, when, in crossing a boggy creek, the mule on which my friend was mounted, mired down, and could not move. I gained the opposite bank without much trouble, as my horse, a noble animal, was full of strength and activity. My companion floundered off on his own legs, leaving the mule half buried. We threw a log in, got upon it, fastened a grape vine to his neck and endeavored to draw him out—but no, the more we pulled the more he struggled, occasionally saluting us with his peculiar "blates," which seemed to say, "I'm thar—a thar-a."

Finding our efforts to extricate him were inefficient, we concluded to cut his throat as a more humane proceeding than leaving him there to be devoured alive by the wolves; he was despatched accordingly. After he had ceased to breathe, we began to reflect how we were to get back, twelve or fifteen miles from home only one horse between us, and two deer and eight turkeys to carry. My friend lamented the death of his mule, and said that it had cost him, not many months since, \$150—that he disliked to leave that amount of meat for the supper of the wolves. I remarked, in order to draw him off from dwelling on his loss, that if he was unwilling to let the wolves have him, we had better try, now he was dead, to drag him out, skin and dress him, and carry his meat in as elk; that no one could tell the difference, as their flesh nearly resembled each other. He agreed to my proposal, and after a great deal of trouble, we got him out, and skinned and dressed the meat. My horse did not like the load—I believe the noble fellow knew what it was, for he had never refused to carry deer or other game. He cut many shins, but we got poor mule safely packed on his back. We then concluded to start home, came by the place where we had hung up our deer and turkeys, and placed them on my horse also. Poor Rob Roy had a heavy trip that time. We started on foot, and took our turn in leading the horse. We got to the Fort about two o'clock next morning, and after consulting about what we should do with the mule meat, we concluded to send each family a piece—a great dinner to the single officers, and then have our laugh afterwards; it was accordingly done.

The gentlemen assembled, the mule well roasted, and smelt quite savory. We, as a matter of course, had to eat as well as the rest; and in fact, it was as good as any elk I ever tasted. Every thing was going on very handsomely, and the servants were about removing the dishes, when my friend burst out into a furious laugh. Every one looked round to see the cause of his merriment, when a young officer remarked, this is another quiz. I did not think until now that G. did not return on his mule. I was on guard, and saw him and B. come in, both on foot, and B. leading his horse, who was pretty well loaded. These remarks set my friend to laughing more violently than before. I therefore rose and explained: Gentlemen, we have played a trick on you, but we partake of it as well as yourselves. We have paid the last honors to G's poor mule, and if you take the price given for the animal, \$150, as a date, you will find that we have given you a high priced dinner. We have, however, some turkeys and venison, and an Indian will bring me some grouse in the morning. One and all, come and dine with us to-morrow, and you cannot be deceived with either of the vipers I have mentioned. Some of the party had become angry and talked of fighting both of us, others looked mad but did not say anything, others laughed. We settled the matter, however, over a few bottles of Madeira, and all left in perfect good humor. Those who had been so belligerent at first, said, "Well, well, you have caught us this time, but you can never do it again." Look out sharp then, said I, and keep your eyes skinned; you will get caught again perhaps.

The next day we all met at the table. The turkeys, venison, and grouse were declared to be delicious, and the stuffing was highly praised. After the cloth was removed, and we had commenced our wine, I rose and said—Gentlemen, I had no intention when I invited you yesterday to dine with us here to-day, of playing any further pranks upon you, but some of the gentlemen remarked they never could be caught again. I warned them to look out, and now I ask you all whether I have played any trick on you to-day. They all answered no; you could not—we have taken care of that. Well, gentlemen, said I, you have all said that I did not, and could not; now I tell you I have. There was a good deal left of poor Muley, I had it chopped very fine, mixed it with potatoes, and the delicious stuffing you have all praised so highly, was of that composition. We broke up in a row. B.

WIDOWS

OF OFFICERS OR SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION, who were married before the close of their last term of Service, whose husbands served, agreeably to the act of Congress of the 7th June, 1832, two years, and not less than six months, can now draw during life, or during their remaining single, by virtue of the act of 4th July, 1836, such pensions as their husbands would have been entitled to, under the first mentioned act; whether their husbands may have died during the war, or since that period. Also, the widows of such Officers or soldiers who were married after that war, whose husbands have died since the 4th of March, 1831, and before the 7th June, 1832, can draw as much as their respective husbands would have been entitled to, under the act of June 7, 1832, from the said 4th of March, 1831, to the day of the said husband's decease.

POSTSCRIPT. MARCH 25, 1837.—By a late act of Congress, the benefits of the 25th section of the act of July 4, 1836, are extended to widows who have married since the decease of their first husbands; for whose services, such widows may now claim pensions under said act, provided they were widows at the time of its passage. Also, the widow of any person who continued in the U. S. service until the 31st of November, 1783, and was married before that day, and while her husband was in such service, will be entitled to the benefit of said 25th section.

IT Pension business under the above mentioned acts, and all others, transacted, as usual, by the subscriber.
J. COVE.

EDWARD FAIRBANKS ESTATE.

STATE OF VERMONT. BE IT REMEMBERED, That in a stated Probate Court, held at Rutland within and for said district on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1837.

An instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Edward Fairbanks, late of Danby, in said district, deceased, being presented to the court here by his wife and John Vail, his executor therein named, for probate: Ordered by said court, that all persons concerned therein be notified to appear at a session of said court, to be held at Rutland in said district on the first Monday of September next, and show cause, if any they may have against the probate of said will—for which purpose it is further ordered that a copy of the record of this order be published three weeks successively in the Rutland Herald, printed at Rutland, as soon as may be.

Attest, H. B. TOWSLEE, Register.

NATHAN DOOLITTLE'S ESTATE.

STATE OF VERMONT. BE IT REMEMBERED, That in a stated Probate Court held at Rutland, in said district, on the 1st Monday, being the 7th day of August, A. D. 1837.

An instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Nathan Doolittle, late of Mount Holly, in said district, deceased, being presented to the court here by his administrator, proposing to render an account of his administration and present her account against said estate for allowance: Ordered, That said account be examined in court at a session thereof to be held at the probate office in Rutland, within and for said district on the first Monday of September next; and that the publication of a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Rutland Herald, printed at Rutland, as soon as may be, shall be sufficient notice to all concerned to appear, if they see cause, and object thereto.

Attest, H. B. TOWSLEE, Register.

SAMUEL FOSTER'S ESTATE.

STATE OF VERMONT. BE IT REMEMBERED, That in a stated Probate Court held at Rutland within and for said district on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1837.

An instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Samuel Foster, late of Mount Tabor, in said district, deceased, being presented to the court here by his administrator, proposing to render an account of her administration and present her account against said estate for allowance: Ordered, That said account be examined in court at a session thereof to be held at the probate office in Rutland, within and for said district on the first Monday of September next; and that the publication of a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Rutland Herald, printed at Rutland, as soon as may be, shall be sufficient notice to all concerned to appear, if they see cause, and object thereto.

Attest, H. B. TOWSLEE, Register.

Brandreth's Pills.

"The true riches of Life are Health."

WE know that health and ability to labor, is the wealth of the great mass of the people in this, as in most other countries. To preserve, therefore, that health by natural means, as a grand, moral and political scheme, to fulfill which, requires our utmost attention. The unprecedented success which has resulted from Brandreth's Pills, during a period of upwards of eighty years, the numerous and extraordinary cures which they have performed upon hundreds of individuals when they have been reduced almost to a state of insensibility, after they had been pronounced incurable by the most eminent of the faculty, justify Dr. Brandreth, the proprietor of this universal medicine, in warmly and conscientiously recommending it to the special notice of the public.

Dr. Brandreth wishes mankind to consider this truth, that health depends on the state of purity in which the blood is kept, every part of the body being supplied daily with new blood from the food consumed, consequently, according to the purity of that blood, so must the state of the body be more or less healthy. To obtain therefore, the most direct purifier of the blood is a question of no little importance to every individual.

That Brandreth's Pills are the most direct purifiers of the blood, there will be no doubt when it is known that they have gained their present very extensive sale by their own intrinsic merit; proved by the numerous cures which they have effected in the most distressing cases of disease. The peculiar action of these pills is most surprising; their operations being more or less powerful, according to the purity of the circulating fluid. On a person in a fair state of health, who is only constipated or slightly bilious, they will be scarcely felt; on the contrary, if the complaint be chronic at first is most powerful, until the system be freed of some of its most vitiated and turbid humors. This accomplished, doses sufficient to cause two or three evacuations daily, will soon remove the disease and the constitution will soon be restored to a state of health and renewed vigor.

These pills are recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of consumption, influenza, colds, indigestion, dyspepsia, headache, asthma, gout, rheumatism, nervous diseases, liver complaint, pleurisy, depression of spirits, fits, palsy, dropsy, cramp, coughs, whooping cough, quincy, cholera morbus, gravel, worms, dysentery, jaundice, scrofula, erysipelas, or St. Anthony's fire, salt rheum, white swelling, cancer, tumors, scrofulous feet and legs, piles, costiveness, all eruptions of the skin, female complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations &c. &c.

Such is the reputation, and so great the demand for the Genuine "Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills," that a counterfeit article is made, advertised and sold as genuine—and some individuals who sell the counterfeit pills, have advertised themselves as my agents, and I have found it necessary to preserve the reputation of my pills, and save the public from imposition, to furnish every agent with a certificate, which is as follows—

"BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS."

Security against Counterfeits.

The within named Ferre & Parmalee, of Middletown, Conn. are my appointed General Agents for the State of Vermont, and Connecticut, (except Fairfield county,) Hampshire and Franklin Counties, Mass.; and Cheshire and Sullivan Counties, N. Hampshire.

In the United States of America
And this letter which is signed by me B. BRANDRETH, in my own hand writing, must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the principal papers in the United States. This caution has become absolutely necessary, to guard the public against the numerous counterfeits which are out of the above popular medicine.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

New York, February 22, 1837.

Geo. P. Walton is my General Agent for Vermont (except Windsor, Windham, Rutland and Bennington counties) and authorized to appoint and supply agents in the State, except in the counties named above.

FERRE & PARMALLEE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!!!

All Pills, purporting to be Dr. Brandreth's and sold by persons without a certificate as above are Counterfeits.

The following are Ferre & Parmalee's Agents:

Geo. P. Walton, General Agent,
Jackson & Keitchum, Brandon,
Henry Simonds, Pittsford,
A. Allen, Fairbairn,
Boynton & Austin, Orwell,
Mr. Horton, Hubbardston,
E. Atken, Benson,
H. T. White, Castleton,
Stanley Lefingwell & Co., West Poultry,
A. Bliss, East Poultry,
Meritt Clark, Middletown,
H. Clark, Pawlett,
Thomas McDaniels, Danby,
N. W. Sawyer, Ticonderoga,
D. H. Sabin, Wallingford,
C. B. Hall, Clarendon.

Wm. Fay, General Agent for the counties of Rutland and Bennington.

BENNINGTON COUNTY.

L. C. Orvis, Manchester,
Cheney & Harrington, Factory Point,
Harrington & Langdon, Dorset,
G. Moore Jr., East Rupert,
C. Elwell, West Rupert.

Hats! Hats!!

OREL COOK.

WOULD inform the public that he has on hand at the old Hat Shop in the East village of Rutland, a full assortment of all kinds of HATS, of the latest fashions, viz:—

Castor Hats.

Black and Drab Superfine CASTORS:
Also, 2d and 3d quality do. Black and Drab:
Black and White superfine Beak do.—equal to any that can be made in this or any other State in the Union.

He also keeps a large assortment of No 1, 2 & 3

Napt Hats.

of every size and description, to suit the most difficult purchaser—and all fits for the Lawyer, Farmer and Dandy.

He also keeps for those who wish, a small assortment of first rate

Silk Hats.

at the city prices. Men and Boys FELT HATS he always has a good supply of.

And now the said Cook pledges himself to sell lower than can be bought in this or any other of the twenty-six States, for ready cash, or his own notes, which he would even prefer to Jackson Gold.

The said Cook takes this opportunity to express his gratitude to the public for past favors, and to rely on the fact that they continue to bestow upon him the patronage he merits for his fidelity and punctuality in business.

The good citizens in the neighboring towns he hopes will call on him, who want to make good bargains in the Hat line.

Wanted:

SHEARER LAMBS WOOL, and HATTING and SHIPING FURS—for which a liberal price will be paid in Hats or Cash.

Also—Wanted, most kinds of PRODUCE that the Farmer raises, in exchange for Hats.

Rutland, May 2, 1837. 19:3mo.

NOTICE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that in addition to his usual very general assortment of

GOODS,

he has received, and now offers for sale, a quantity of

Hickok's Stoves.

It is only necessary for the subscriber to say that these Stoves are universally approved where they are used.

Also—NAILS of the first quality will be kept constantly on hand, by the KEG, at the Troy prices. Also, a quantity of ground NOVA-SCOTIA PLASTER, for sale cheap for ready pay.

ALANSON ALLEN.

Fairhaven, Dec. 3, 1836. 50th

Newly Invented Truss.

THE DOUBLE CONE, SPIRAL SPRING TRUSS.

RECENTLY invented by BELLA FARR, is now presented to the public under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use. These Trusses, in fact it is believed, as human genius can go, possess a perfect self-adjusting principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the Patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a Wire Spring, bent to the shape of a Double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

DOUBLE TRUSS.

THE Double Truss is formed by affixing one end of the Steel Spring to the centre of a transverse Bar, (on each end of which is placed the above described Pad.) By its free and unobstructed movements, the pads can be adjusted to the protracted parts with perfect ease and safety, whether they are situated horizontally or in an oblique direction from each other; and no movement of the body can displace or in the least affect them. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as the slightest inspection has never, in a single instance, failed to satisfy even the most prejudiced of their superior properties.

For sale by DANIELS & BELL, Rutland, Vt. Feb. 14. 53mo.

AMERICAN TRUSS.

JACQUIN'S PATENT.

THOSE only, who know by experience the suffering endured from

HERNIA OR RUPTURE,

will set a just estimate upon the value of an instrument, for the perfect cure of this dangerous complaint. The Proprietor, having no wish in asserting that no instrument has ever been used in asserting that no instrument is so safe and certain of effecting a cure.

Cures have been performed by these TRUSSES in four weeks: though aggravated cases, and cases of long standing, MAY NOT GENERALLY BE CURED; but in such, much relief will be given. Recent cases should receive immediate attention, in order to insure success. A trial is earnestly recommended, that their superiority may be tested.

* * * Every purchaser has the privilege of returning this Truss after a trial of eight days if it does not give satisfaction.

For sale by appointment, by

J. A. PORTER, Rutland—
And TITUS HUTCHINSON, Jr., Woodstock, Vt.

Elixir Vegetal Balsamique.

S. H. DOW'S

Vegetable Balsamic Elixir.

FOR Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Catarrh, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and of all other diseases of the head, chest and lungs.

Pamphlets containing a history of the medicine—a sketch of the diseases to which it is recommended, certificates from unquestionable sources—simple directions accompanying each bottle—may be had of any of the Agents, gratis.

CERTIFICATE.

For the benefit of the afflicted, I beg leave to give the Recd. N. H. Dow's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, the highest possible recommendation. I have given it to a child of mine whose lungs were evidently dangerously affected and for whom we were much alarmed after having tried many other remedies in vain—the result is the disease is now apparently removed and the child restored to health. To effect this, one phial only has been used.

STEPHEN CHANDLER.

Stanbridge, June 22, 1836.

For the above medicine is for sale at the Rutland Book Store, by

W. FAY, Agent.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS

For Sale at the RUTLAND

BOOK STORE.

JOB PRINTING,

Done with neatness and despatch at this Office.



May be used in wine or water.

RUSSELL'S STOMACH BITTERS.
THESE celebrated Bitters are composed purely of vegetable materials of the most innocent and specific nature. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak constitutions, elevating and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite—also a preventive against the cholera morbus, fever and ague, removing nausea, vomiting, heart burning, weakness in the breast, pain in the stomach and other symptoms of debility and indigestion. One box will procure one gallon.
Price 25 cents a box.

RUSSELL'S

Vegetable Bileous Pills,

OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

FOR general use in cases of Jaundice, morbid sensibility of the stomach and bowels, loss of appetite, flatulency, constiveness, Piles, and all diseases arising from bilious derangements, also for correcting the state of the blood, and clearing the system of food and wind humors. These pills are a mild cathartic, producing no other pain nor griping, and are therefore a valuable and highly approved medicine, and are pronounced as such by the most distinguished physicians.
Each box contains 30 pills.

RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED

Salt Rheum Ointment.

THIS is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public for that obstinate disease, Salt Rheum. It has succeeded where other means have failed, and the fact that it has been extensively and judiciously used by eminent practitioners speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all diseases of the skin, scald head, ring worms, and the most inveterate Itch, &c. &c. As numerous certificates might be obtained, but the persons choosing that a fair trial should be the only evidence of superior efficacy. [Price 50 cents a box.]

RUSSELL'S

Itch Ointment.

THIS choice and safe ointment is said to be superior to any now in use, for that disagreeable and loathsome disease, the ITCH. This ointment is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the above disease ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scrofulous affections of the head, or any other breaking out which arises from sharp humors in the blood.
Price 25 cents a box.

A fresh supply is just received and for sale by LUTHER DANIELS, JAMES HARRIST, JR., JAMES PORTER, BENJ. & MARSH, Rutland—FRANKLIN SEASON, West Rutland—Langdon, Moulton & Co., Castleton—A. B. Bliss, New, & Rutland, East Poultry—Stanley, Lefingwell & Co., West Poultry; Sabin, Hudson & Co., South Vermont; West, Wallingford; Noah W. Sawyer, Timonium; Isaac McDaniels, S. & N. J. Smith, Danby; Houghton Briggs, E. Strong & Co., Pawlett; Rowley & Butler, Graves & Fisk, Granville; Standish & Baker, East & Bates, North Granville; D. S. Wright & Co., Andrew Anderson Whitehall—and in most of the stores throughout the U. States. 400000

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

THIS truly valuable remedy has now been before the public for eight years, and has proved itself to be the most valuable remedy discovered for Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Phthisis, Consumption, Whooping cough, and pulmonary affections of every kind. Its sale is steadily increasing, and the practitioners are constantly receiving the most favorable accounts of its effects. The following new certificates are offered for public examination.

From Dr. William Perry.

I have witnessed the effects of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, and have no hesitancy in expressing it as my belief that it is a safe, permanent, and very efficacious medicine. Respectfully yours,
WM. PERRY, M. D.

Exeter, N. H. July 17, 1832.

From Truman Abell.

For the last five years of my practice, I have had the satisfaction to witness the beneficial effects of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam in many cases of obstinate cough and other affections of the lungs. I would therefore confidently recommend its use in all complaints of the chest, as being equal if not superior to any other medicine within my knowledge.

TRUMAN ABELL, M. D.